District-wise details of districts seven covered under PMGY

Sl. No.	Name of District	Coverage of NSS habitations during 2000-01	Coverage of NSS habitations during 2001-02
1.	East Godavari	51	17
2.	West Godavari	00	11
3.	Gunter	00	17
4.	Chittoor	35	29
5.	Kurnool	04	00
6.	Rangareddy	00	04
7.	Khamman	12	22
	GRAND TOTAL	102	100

Provision of safe drinking water to North East States

4494. SHRI NANA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 26.62 per cent population in the eight North East States are partially covered and 2.3 per cent have no access to safe drinking water facility;

(b) if so, the target fixed during the current fiscal year for this purpose; and,

(c) by when the safe drinking water would be available to each of the rural habitant in the North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) Drinking Water Supply being a State subject, the schemes for providing drinking water supply in rural areas are implemented by the State Government with either own resources. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Rural Drinking Water component of the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). The State Governments have the powers to plan, sanction and implement individual rural drinking water supply schemes.

As per information received from the State Governments till 10.4.2002, out of the 97,924 rural habitations in the eight North Eastern

States 70,558 have been fully covered and 25,129 have been partially covered with drinking water facilities. 2,237 rural habitations still remain to be covered with drinking water facility. As per the National Agenda of Governance all the rural habitations in the country are to be covered with drinking water facilities by 2004. It is proposed to cover most of the remaining Not Covered and about half of the remaining partially covered habitations during the current financial year. Targets for the current financial year are being fixed in consultation with State Governments.

Functions of DRDA

4495. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO:
SHRI YADLAPATI VENKATRAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the District Revenue Development Authority (DRDA);

(b) whether Audit Report of several districts reveal the ambitious schemes on paper only; and

(c) the district-wise and category wise number of beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh under DRDA Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) There is no such Agency as District Revenue Development Authority. The District Rural Development Agency is visualized as a specialised and a professional agency capable of managing the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development on the one hand and to effectively relate these to the overall effort of poverty eradication in the District.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Under the DRDA Schemes of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAP) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), the number of beneficiaries is monitored District and category wise. In case of Employment Assurance Scheme (SGRY–First Stream), Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (SGRY-Second Stream), only mandays generated is monitored. For Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), houses constructed is monitored. The details of number of beneficiaries in case of SGSY, NOAP and NFBS, number of Mandays generated for ES and JGSY and number of houses constructed under IAY are given in the enclosed Statements I to VI statement.